OUR IMPERIAL GUEST

THE ARRIVAL OF DOM PEDRO THE EMPEROR AT THE ARLINGTON

MOVEMENTS OF THE PARTY YESTERDAY

HE ASCENDS THE DOME OF THE CAPITOL

VISIT TO THE OBSERVATORY

His Imperial Majesty Star-Gazing

arrived in the city yesterday morning at 10 e'clock, by the Baltimore and Potomac road, where he was met by the Brazilian Minister with his carriages, and the party were immediately driven to the Arlington. The Johnson house, ad-joining the Arlington, had been prepared for the royal guest, and soon after being enseenced in their quarters the party partook of breakfast. A newly-flodged reporter of the NATIONAL REPUB-LICAN, never having interviewed royalty, and with a desire to keep our citizens informed of the macon republic of an interviewed a visitor proceeded.

secretary, although he had traveled in this country before, could speak only fair English, though sufficiently good to make himself understood. With true Castillan politeness he introduced the reporter to Mr. James T. O'Kelley, one of the Emperor's suite, and then ordered up wine and cigarettes. From the secretary the N. F. R. received the startling information that "Ze Dom Pedro d'Alcantarr, he very fast man," but when the secretary added, "an he make ze most of he's visit to ze Capitole," the reporter erased from his note-book "Emperor exceedingly fast in his habits," and inserted in lieu thereof, "Emperor improves every moment of his time—St. Matt., High Mass, Capitol," &c.

Governor Hartranit, commander-in-chief of th

At the late meeting of the board of manager, f the National Home for Disabled Voluntee Soldiers, the board having heard the report of

those restrictions, if Congress shall so direct.

Lay's," Devil Fish."

Another successful exhibition of Lay's torpedo boat was had off Gieselooro' Point on Saturday, in presence of a board of naval officers and others. Lieuteuant Bradford manipulated the kegs by which the movements of the "fish" were directed. There will be a further exhibition of this destructive affair on Saturday next at the Navy Yard, to which the public will be invited. The method by which the "devl'-fish" is propelled by carbonic acid gas and controlled from the shore by electric wires has already been described in three columns.

The Supreme Court of the United States will meet this morning at 11 o'clock for the delivery

Trace bimoutly in Troy.

Tracy, May 7.—Last evening a non-union moudler named Alexander, and a friend named Mills, not a moulder, were set upon in the street by union men and took refuge in a drug store. While the police were taking them to a place of safety they were again set upon by a mob of union men, armed with stones and brickbats. Alexander shet energy of his assailants, mortally woonding.

COLORED PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Compact History 1818-1876-Comparative Results for the Month of April-Result of Spelling Contest.

Not the least among the valuable information contained in Prof. Barnard's special report (1888) on education is that which particularly relates to the efforts made by the colored people of the District of Columbia in acquiring education. The work being a valuable one, and the copies limited, we have, in order that justice may be accorded our colored citizens, prepared from it a concise and compact statement of the past, and present it with the present condition of the schools for col-ored children in the cities of Washington and Georgetown. Prof. Barnard justly says, "that the struggle of the colored people of the District of Columbia in securing for themselves the means of education furnishes a very instructive chapter in the history of schools. Their courage and reso-tion were such, in the midst of their own great gnorance and strengous opposition from without. that a permanent record becomes an act of jus-

THE FIRST SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-HOUSE built expressly for the education of colored children was creeted in 18-7 by three men bord and reared as slaves in Maryland and Virginia—George Bell, Nicholas Franklin and Mores Liverpool. It was a good, one-story frame building, and stood upon a fot directly opposite to and west of the house in which the mother of Daniel Carroll, of Buddington, then resided, and where the Providence hospital now stands. It was opened by Mr. Lowe, and continued in successful operation for several years. The census of 1807 shows that when this school was opened the free colored population numbered only 494, while, on the other hand, the white population of more than 4,000 residents had the year before but two public

SCHOOL OF THE RESOLUTE BENEFICIAL SOCIETY SCHOOL OF THE RESOLUTE RENEFICIAL SOCIETY.

The "Bell" school, after being temporarily closed and used during the interval as a dwelling-house, was again re-opened for educational purposes in 1815 to accommodate an association organized by the leading colored men of the city for the specific purpose of advancing the education of their race. The announcement of the opening of this school appeared in the Daily National Intelligence, August 23, 1818, and reads as follows: "A school founded by an association of free people of color of the city of Washington, called the 'Resolute Beneficial Society,' situated near the Eastern public school and the dwelling of Mrs.

MR HENRY POTTER'S SCHOOL.

The third school for colored children in Wash ington was established in 1800 by Mr. Henry Potter, an Englishman, in a brick building which stood on the southeast corner of Seventh and F streets, opposite where the Post Office now stands, He continued there several years and had a large school, moving subsequently to what was then known as Clark's row, on Thirteenth street west, between G and H streets north.

MRS. HALL'S SCHOOL

children in Alexandria. She taught for over twenty-five years, with uniform success.

MRS. MARY BILLING'S SCHOOL

was the Brst school for colored children in Georgetown. She opened it in 1810, in a brick house on Dunbarton street, between Congress and High streets, and remained there until the winter of P-25-21, when she came to Washington and opened a school in a house on H street, near the Foundry courch, owned by Daniel Jones, a colored man. She continued teaching till failing health, a year or so before her death, (1826.) compelled its relinquishment. Her school was large, it being patronized by the best colored families of Washington. Henry Potter succeeded her in the Georgetown school, and after him Mr. Shay, who subsequently came to Washington, and for many years had a large colored school in a brick building known as "Round Tops," in the western part of the city, hear the Circle, and later removed to the Old Western Academy building, corner of Seventeenth and I streets. He remained there till about 182), when he was convicted of assisting a slave to his freedom, and sent a term to the penifentiary. Mrs. Billings had a night-school, in which she was greatly assisted by Mr. Monroe, a Government clerk. About the time when Mrs. Billings relinquished her school, in 1822 or 1823,

THE SMOTHER'S SCHOOL HOUSE was built by Henry Smuthers on the co

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

Was an extremely important means of education among the colored people. It was the Sabbath school that taught the great mass of free colored people their knowledge about schools allowed them in those days, and prominent among the faithful workers were Lindsay Muse, John Brown, Benj. M. McCoy, Mr. Smallwood, Mrs. Charlotte Norris and Siby McCoy. They had, in the successor of Mr. Prout, a man after their own heart.

JOHN F. COOK.

own heart.

JOHN F. COOK,

who assumed charge of this school in August
1834, giving himself wholly to study and the business of education. His school numbered quite a
hundred scholars in winter and one hundred and
fifty in summer. He had been engaged in hiwork one year when the storm which had been
gathering for some years under the discussion of
slavery over the country at large burst upon this
Bistrict. "The Snow riot," as it was commonly
called, occurred in September, 1838, and is an
event that stands in the memory of all colored
people who lived in this community at that time.
The rioters swept through the city, ransacking
the houses of prominent colored people. Nearly
all the school-houses were partially demolished
and farniture totally destroyed. The colored
schools were broken up, and it was with the
greatest difficulty that the churches were saved.
The rioters sought especially for John F. Cook,
who, however, through triends, made his escapfrom the city.

They marched to his school-house, destroyed all
the books and ferniture and partially destroyed
the building. Bir. Cook went to Columbia, Pennsylvania, opened a school there and returned
to his home in August, 1836, and re-opened his
school, which, under him, had, in 1834, received the
name of "Union Seminary." He resumed als
work with broad-and elevated ideas of his business. This is clearly seen in the plan of his institution, which under him per and the second

school, limited to twenty-hve or thirty pupils, exclusively for the more advanced scholars of both sexes.

His plans were not put into execution for the reason that there were so few good schools in the city for the colored people at that period that his old patrons would not allow him to shut of the multitude of primary scholars who were depending upon his school. His seminary, however, continued to maintain its high standard until he surrendered up his work in death, which took place March 21, 1856. After his death the school fell into the hands of his son, John F. Cook, (present collector of taxes,) who continued it till May, 1857, when it passed to a younger son, George F. T. Cook, (present superintendent of colored schools of Washington and Georgetown,) who moved it from its old home, the "Smother' House," to the basement of the Presbyterian church in the spring of 185s, and maintained it till July, 185c.

John F. Cook, ir., who had erected a new school-house on Sixteenth street in 1802, again gathered the school which the tempest of war had dispersed and continued it till June, 1857, when the new order of things had opened ample school fiellittes and the teacher was called to other duties. Thus ended the school which had first been gathered by "Smothers" nearly forty-five years ago, and which had been continually maintained with less than one hundred pupils, and for the most part one hundred and fifty, the only suspension

being the year of the snow riot and the two years which ushered in the year. In addition to the prominence gained by the father and sons in an educational light, the daughters are equally deserving of honorable mention. The elder, Mrs. Mary V. Dutcher, is principal of the Stephens school building, and is not only a fine scholar, but a splendid disciplinarian. A visit to that building, containing as it does over eight hundred children, will be sufficient to convince all who doubt woman's power in governing large bodies that such things are possible. The other daughter, Miss R. Josephine Cook, is doing splendid service in grammar No. 1, John F. Cook (named after her lather) school building.

In addition to those mentioned, who have contributed much toward the education of their race, are Miss Louiss Parke Costin, James Enoch Ambush, Father Vanlomen, Maria Becraft, Miss Myrtilla Miner—the history and work of this excellent woman would make a history in itself, the "Miner" fund, which has done and is still doing a splendid work in educating the colored people in the higher studies is the best evidence of her in.

cellent woman would make a history in itself, the "Miner" fund, which has done and is still doing a splendid work in educating the colored people in the higher studies, is the best evidence of her Industry and thoughtfulness—Miss Arabella Jones, Miss Mary Wormley, Mr. Calvert, Wm. Thomas Lee, Margaret Thompson, Mrs. Mary Wall. Benjamin McCoy, Nancy Grant, Mr. Nuthall, Fanny Hampdon, Charles H. Middleton, Robert Brown, Mr. Talbot, Mrs. George Ford, Thos. Tabbs, Dr. John H. Fleet, John Thomas Johnson. The first movement for a free public school originated with Jesse E. Dow, who, in 1848 and 1849, was leading member of the Common Council. The workman failed, but the work succeeds. Rev. John Morgan, Alexander Cornish, Richard Stokes, Margaret Hill, Alexander Hays, Joseph T. Mason, Thomas H. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Eliza Ann Cook, Anna E. Washington, Elizabeth Smith, Rev. Wm. H. Hunter, Isabella Briscoe, Charlotte Beams, Rev. James Shorter, Miss Jackson, Mrs. Charlotte Gordon and David Brown.

In addition to the above, the relief societies contributed in 1861-1868 largely towards educating the masses thrown into the Bistrict by reason of the rebellion, regular organization being formed under the auspices of State and other associations, faithful men and women laboring earnestly and well for the poor, despised race. Prominent among them were Rev. H. W. Pierson, Rev. George Shearer, Dr. Lorenzo D. Johnson, Mr. A. M. Sperry, Rev. D. B. Nichols, Rev. J. W. Alvord, Mr. A. E. Newton, Miss Sarah L. Dadfin and Miss Mann. The good work inaugurated by these and many other people and the fine results accomplished by them formed the nucleus for the splendid schools now in operation in this District for colored children.

FUBLIC SCHOOLS AND LEGISLATION.

The abolition of slavery in the District of Combina took effect on the 16th of April, 1832, and on the 21st of May, a little more tunn a month later. Congress passed an ace requiring 'ten percentum of taxes collected from persons of color h Washington and Georgetown for the purpose of initiating a system of primary schools, for the education of colored children,' residing in these cities. This act made the boards of trustees of the white schools custodians of the funds arising both from this tax and from contributions, the two funds, however, to be kept separate. The friends of colored schools in the District, entertaining solicitude as to the execution of this law in good faith by the trustees, communicated their apprehensions to the friends of the cause in Congress, and on the 11th of July Congress passed another act, creating a board of trustees for colored schools for Washington and Georgetown. This board consisted of three members, and were appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, for the period of one, two and three years, Daniel Breed, Zenas C. Robbins and S. J. Bowen being the first appointees as trustees.

THE FIRST COLORED PUBLIC SCHOOL in the District was opened March I, 1864, in the Ebenezer church, with Miss Emma V. Brown in the District was opened March I, 1v6, in the Ebeneser church, with "Miss Emma V. Brown, (principal Sumner building) teacher. The school commenced with forty pupils, and under the excellent management of Miss Brown soon increased to one hundred, with continued applications. The first school-house for colored children was built in 1864, on C street, between Second and Third streets, Capitol Hill, which subsequently gave away, in 1871, to the splendid school building skeem and C atreets. The continued progress made by these schools are exceedingly grafifying, and the result appended, for the month of April, 1876, is conclusive that the schools are well managed and are worthy of the support of the friends of the colored race, and that as long as separate schools armaintained on account of color the colored people should be allowed, and protected in, the management of the schools set apart for their children.

PIBST DISTRICT.

Number of schools, 21: whole number of different pupils, 1,14s; average number enrolled, 1,12s; aver age number in daily attendance, 1,103; percentage of attendance, 97.7; cases of tardiness, 15; percent

Number of schools, 19; whole number of different pupils, 1,095; average number enrolled, 1,07; average number in daily attendance, 1,05; percentage of attendance, 1952; cases of tardiness,

a; percentage of tardiness, 1000; cases of corpora punishment, 11; cases of suspension, 6; days teacher absent, 26, (sickness.) TRIRD DISTRICT. Number of schools, 14: whole number of differ

POURTH DISTRICT. Number of schools, 15; whole number of different papils, 865; average number enrolled, 821; average number in daily attendance, 804; percentage of attendance, 98; cases of tardiness, 5; percentage of tardiness, 5001; cases of corporal punishment, 8; cases of suspension, 1.
FIFTH DISTRICT.

Number of schools, 6; whole number of different pupils, 349; average number enrolled, 338; average number in daily attendance, 331; percentage of attendance, 97.7; cases of tardiness, 2; percentage of tardiness, 0002.

percentage of tardiness, 1992.

1 Whole number different pupils, 199; average number enrolled, 198; average number in daily attendance, 196; percentage of attendance, 96; cases of tardiness, 1; percentage of tardiness, 3, 2; percentage of tardiness, 3, 2; percentage of tardiness, 3, 2; percentage of 22° ever the same month in 1875; average number in daily attendance, 4, 123, an increase of 277; percentage of attendance, 5, 3, a reductson of 183; percentage of tardiness, 3, 3, a reductson of 183; percentage of tardiness, 3, 3, a reductson of 183; percentage of tardiness, 3, 3, a reductson of 183; percentage of tardiness, 5, 3, a reductson of 183; percentage of tardiness, 5, 3, a reductson of 183; percentage of tardiness, 5, 3, a reductson of 183; percentage of tardiness, 5, 2, a decrease of 6 cases; times teacher tardy, 2; days teacher absent, 39.

The districts for general excellence stand in the order given—Percentage of attendance, Second, Fourth, Fifth equal, First, and third equal; corporeal punishment, First, Fifth. Third, Fourth and Second, suspensions, Fourth, First, Second, Fifth and Third.

SFELLING CONTEST.

Fifth. Third, Fourth and Second, suspensions, Fourth, First, Second, Fifth and Third.

SPELLING CONTEST.

The spelling contest held Friday afternoon for the medal resulted as follows: Second primary grade—Carried by Primary No. 1, First district, Miss M. L. Lawrence, teacher; successful competitors, Ellie Branson and Carrie Hown. First primary grade—Primary No. 1, First district, Miss C. A. Jones, teacher; Mary Payne. Eighth grammar grade—Grammar No. 3, First district, Miss C. A. Jones, teacher; successful pupil, Mary Wayman. Seventh grammar grade—Grammar No. 2, Third district, Mrs. M. E. Tucker, teacher; successful pupil, Mary Wayman. Seventh grammar grade—Grammar No. 4, First district, Miss Ailee M. Parke, teacher; successful pupil, Adele Hughes. Fourth grammar grade—Grammar No. 1, Fifth district, Miss A. T. Howard, teacher; successful pupil, Betsey Pryor and Sarah Coakley. Third grammar grade—Grammar No. 1, First district, Miss L. P. Matthews, teacher; successful pupil, Mary Champ. In the second primary and fourth grammar grade—Grammar No. 1, First district, Miss L. P. Matthews, teacher; successful pupil, Mary Champ. In the second primary and fourth grammar grade there was a tie between two pupils, which will require a contest between them to decide which shall receive the medal.

The history of the past and present of the colored schools of the district as presented are both interesting and instructive, showing as it does the remarkable progress and advancement made by the colored people in acquiring and imparting education. Too much credit cannot be given Superintendent. To him, more than any one man, are the colored people indebted for their splendid and nearly perfect school system. In the discharge of his duties devolving upon him as superintendent. To him, more than any one man, are the colored gentlemen composing the subboard, together with a corps of ficient lady teachers.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders. The stockholders of the Capitol, North O Street and South Washington Street Railway Company

Mr. S. R. Bond, president, read his first report, which embraced the construction, equipment and operations of the road up to the end of the fiscal year. April 30, 1876, showing the length of the road to be a little overfive miles, with a complete double track, except on 0 street. The cost of construction, including nearly \$20,000 for paving, has been \$77,702.24; cost of equipment, including 24 cars and 73 horses, \$20,735.29; cost of ground, consisting of 36,000 square feet, and depot, stables, blacksmith shop, harness, etc., \$23,663.40; salaries and miscellaneous expenses, \$6,748.11. Total, \$137,845.04. The first car was run upon the road December 6, 1875. Receipts from sale of stock shave been \$118,929, and there is now due on stock \$1,000. Receipts from passengers have been \$16,212.89, and the running expenses \$14,000, leaving a net profit of about \$1,700.

The following directors have been chosen for the ensuing year: George A. McIlhenny, Charles White, H. F. Fuller, C. C. Glover, Edward Temple, J. D. Clary, and B. H. Warner.

First Presbyterian Church.

In a bright spring day nature rejoices. With a full congregation and the chink of silver coin in the collection gave also more subjects of rejoicing. In giving out a large number of notices for the ensuing week, Dr. Sunderland took pleasure in mentioning the benefit concert of our former coprano singer, Miss Zadie Jones, on Monday night at Willard hall, notwithstanding it was a little out of the usual order so to do. He also notified all interested that next Sabbath morning he should preach upon the subject, "The character and office of Christ," in answer to several important questions communicated to him from an eminent lawyer in the city. The morning discourse was upon God's great love for his children. Before the communion seventeen persons joined the church.

The evening services have been arranged secording to the "new departure." The choir have consented to furnish music with the congregation, in accordance with the requests of the pastor and elders of the church, and the evangeist meiodies stir to the inmost soul with the influence of praise and inquiry meetings at lose of service.

ELVY HO PEPUL.

THE RIGHTS OF A PRIVATE CITIZEN MR. CONKLING'S QUESTIONS

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

WHO WILL ANSWER THEM? MR. JENKES ON THE CONSTITUTION

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF JUDGE HOAR

Belknap's Impeachment Demanded SENATE.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a commu tive to tax collected, &c., on savings institutions which was read and referred to the Committee or ment was then proceeded with after the usual

SATURDAY, May 6, 1876.

proclamation was made by the Sergeant at Arms. The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were Senator CONKLING then propounded the

a distinction between the two cases exists, present state it.

2. Is a private citizen liable to impeachment under the Constitution of the United States?

If his having previously held an office distin-guishes him in this respect from other citizens, please trace the distinction to the clause of the Constitution, or to the principle in which it is

Senator MITCHELL propounded the following:
Senator MITCHELL propounded the following:
The Constitution provides that when the President of the United States is tried on impeachment, the Chief Justice shall preside. Suppose a late President were impeached for high crimos and misdemeanors committed while President, and presented at the bar of the Senate for trial, who would preside, the Chief Justice or the President of the Senate?

Mr. Manager KNOTT. When the Senate did me the very great kindness to adjourn vesteriay

I WAS SUPPERING INTENSELY
from a very painful affection of the eyes, with
which I have been afflicted for some time. I am
sorry to say that I find myself in no better condition this morning. By an arrangement between
my colleagues and the counsel who is to conclude
this argument. I ask the privilege of the Senate
to conclude my remarks on Monday, inasmuch asthe argument will not be closed before that time,
and that in the meantime my colleagues who dosire to be heard may proceed. If there is no objection to that arrangement, I hope it will be
made, as it would be a matter of considerable inconvenience for me to go on at this time.

The PRESIDENT pro tera. The Chair hears
no objection to that arrangement.

Mr. Manager Jenus then addressed the Senate,
He premised by saying that he considered that
the questions which had been propounded would,
to a great extent, be discussed in the body of his
argument. He said the resolution on which this
discussion is progressing is the following:

"That the Senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether W. W. Belkinap, the
respondent, is amenable to trial by impeachment
for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office; and that the managers and counsel in such argument discuss the
question whether the issues of fact are material,
and whether the matters in support of the jurisdiction alleged by the House of Representatives
in the pleadings subsequent to the articles of impeachment can be thus alleged if the same are not
averred in said articles."

There are two main propositions involved in
this resolution; first, whether the Senate, notwithstanding

THE BESIGNATION OF THE DEPENDANT,

THE RESIGNATION OF THE DEPENDANT. can take jurisdiction of this cause; and, second, whether the facts surrounding his resignation are pertinent to be considered with reference to the effect of that resignation. As a general answer to this, we would say that any and every case

pertinent to be considered with reference to the effect of that resignation. As a general answer to this, we would say that any and every case should always be adjudged upon its own standing, because you can seldom, if ever, find two cases that are strictly analagous. You cannot determine the effect of this resignation without inquiring concerning all the facts and circumstances surrounding it. As was stated by the learned counsel for the defendant yesterday, the fact whether it was colorable or not might be a pertinent question. The fact whether it was bong fide intended that it should be really an existing resignation, or whether it was only a temporary resort to evade this proceeding, might be a material question. Whether it is charged that that is so or not does not affect the relevancy of the consideration of all the facts attending it; but you must judge every case upon its own merits, and whatever facts are essential to arrive at a correct conclusion in that case should be taken into consideration.

Of the second portion of this proposition, which is concerning the collateral facts, I shall say but little, if anything, more than this: It has been considered by the chairman of the managers; he has advanced three or four propositions in support of the view that it is material to consider all the surrounding facts. One of those propositions is that in law there is no fraction of a day. He has cited authorities to establish that; that was the general rule, that in law there is no fraction of a day. Then the matter stands thus: As a rule, courts will not recognize the fractions of a day. Then the matter stands thus: As a rule, courts will not recognize the fractions of a day. Then the matter stands thus: As a rule, courts will not recognize the fractions of a day. Then the matter stands thus: As a rule, courts will not recognize the fractions of a day. Then the matter stands thus: As a rule, courts will not recognize the fractions of a day. Hence, when the counsiel cited those authorities to whow that they wo IMPRACEMENT CLAUSES IN THE CONSTITUTION

shield the respondent, and characterized his act in withholding the true condition of affairs from the Executive as infamy. He (Mr. J.) did not blame the Executive, because it was the perfidy of the defendant that induced the acceptance of his resignation.

When Mr. Jenks concluded, at 2 p. m., the Senate took a recess of twenty minutes. On the expiration of the recess Mr. Manager Hoar as whether W. W. Belknap, whose criminality was admitted, was to escape punishment by setting up this plea of want of jurisdiction, and whether the Senate was to be shorn of half its power in impeachments, the power to disqualify from holding office. The decision of the Senate now, whatever it may be, will be binding upon its successors now and for all time. He commented on the views and the writings of Adams, Jefferson, Franklin, and others of the fathers, and said we must look to them for the construction to be put upon the Constitution. In the constitution of Virginia, written by Jefferson, it was expressly provided that the Governor and other civil officers should be liable to impeachment after they were out of office. He did not think the number of

who would commit crimes in office ever had been or ever would be very large, and therefore there was nothing alarming in the apprehension of the learned counsel on the other side that the time of the Senale would be taken up in the trial of offenders if jurisdiction was arrested in this case. Mr. H. was also unable to see the evidences of popular excitement so much dilated upon by the counsel. It was preposterous to imagine that seventy-four of the first citizens of the Republic would be so swayed by popular clamor and excitement that they could not decide justly and fairly whether the late Secretary of War had received bribes from post-traders for a series of years. ceived bribes from post-tragers for a system years.

The army and the navy of the country were considered as the spotless branches of the service. The standard of the soldier was higher than that of the civilan. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman was sufficient enough to disgrace him. Therefore, when the head of the War Department was guilty of bribery it is enough to debauch the whole service. What must a cadet think who received his diploma from a

SECRETARY OF WAR

Mr. SARGENT propounded the query that there are now several members of the Senate who have been in the past civil officers of the United States. Are they liable to impeachment for crimes alleged to have been committed in office?

office?

Mr. Hoan. They are.

Mr. SARGENT then propounded the question which the omly between two Houses on which the manager has laid much stress?

Mr. Hoan said HE KNEW OF NO COMITY

between the two Houses which could prevent the House entering this chamber after a guilty man. If Gen. Belkmap had been elected Senator from Iewa, and after he had taken his seat these acts of bribery had been discovered, then the House could and would have demanded that he be brought to the bar of the Senate to answer for his crimes. The destruction of the power to impeach is the destruction of the power to impeach is the destruction of the power to the bar of the struction of the portent of the formation of the protection of the people. He claimed to have established that the history of the formation of the Constitution, the opinion of the best authorities, the letter of the law and the object designed to secure, all combine to force a dismissal of the plea that is set up here denying jurisdiction. He did not stand here as the access of Mr. Belkmap, or as the representative of the House, but he stood here to demand the rights of the people, guaranteed to them by the Constitution. In reply to the statement that slanders were rife, &c., he said, let the slander of innocent men be met by guileless and unstained lives, but let corruption and bribery be punished with the full force of the law.

Mr. H. concluded as follows: I have thus, Sen-

full force of the law.

Mr. H. concluded as follows: I have thus, Senators, very imperfectly performed the duty assigned to me by the House of Representatives. It has been a dull argument of a dry question of law? Your decision, like every decision affecting permanently the power and authority of the Senate, is to reach in its ocnsequences to a period very far distant in the future. But I am much mistaken if there he not a very deep and present public interest in this issue.

My own public life has been a very brief and insignificant one, extending little beyond the duration of a single term of Senatorial office; but lathat brief period I have seen five judges of a high court of the United States driven from office by threats of impeachment for corruption or maladministration. I have heard the taunt, from friendiliest lips, that when the United States presented herself in the East to take part with the civilized world in generous competition in the arts of life, the only product of her institutions in which she surpassed all others beyond question was her corruption. I have seen in the State in the Union forcement in power and wealth four judges of her courts impeached for corruption, and the political administration of her chief city become a disgrace and a by-word throughout the world. I have seen the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, now a distinguished member of this court, rise in his place and demand the expulsion of four of his associates for making sale of their official privilege of selecting the youths to be educated at our great military school. When the greatest railroad of the world, binding together the continent and UNITING THE TWO GREAT SEAS

UNITING THE TWO GREAT SEAS UNITING THE TWO GREAT SEAS which wash our shores, was finished, I have seen our national triumph and exaitation turned to bitterness and shame by the unanimous reports of three committees of Congress—two of the House and one here—that every step of that mighty enterprise had been taken in fraud. I have heard in highest places the shameless dectrice, avowed by mon grown old in public office, that the true way by which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true that the true way by which power should be gained in the Republic is to bribe the people with the offices created for their service, and the true end for which it should be used, when gained, is the promotion of selfish ambition and the gratification of personal revenge. I have heard that suspicion haunts the footsteps of the trusted companions of the President.

These things have passed into history. The Hafiam or the Tacitus of the Sismundi or the Macaulay, who writes the annals of our times, will record them with his inexorable pen. And now, when a high Cabinet officer, the constitutional adviser of the Executive, flees from office before charges of corruption, shall the historian add that the Senate treated the demand of the people for its judgment of condemnation as a larce, and laid down its high functions before the sophistries and jeers of the criminal lawyer? Shall he speculate about the petty political calculations as to the effect on one party or the other which induced his judges to connive at the excape of the great public criminal? Or, on the other hand, shull he close the chapter by narrating how these things were detected, reformed and punished by constitutional processes which the wisdom of our fathers devised for us, and the virtue and purity of the people found their vindication in the justice of the Senate? [Applause in the galleries.]

The Senate, sitting in trial, then adjourned till II o'clock a. m. Monday.
The Senate returned its legislative session, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GAUSE, of Ark., introduced a bill to grant additional lands to the State of Arkansas for school purposes. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GUNTER, of Ark., introduced a bill providing for the disposition of the Hot Springs reservation, in Arkansas. Private Land Claims.

Also, reported a bill for the relief of B. F. Beveridge. Indian Affairs.

Mr. GIBSON, of La., introduced a bill to amend the act establishing school-ships, approved Jane 20, 1874, so as to extend its provisions to the ports of Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. Commerce.

The regular order having been demanded.

The SPEAKER said that was the unfinished business pending at the adjournment yesterday.

Mr. HOLMAN made the point of order that yesterday was private bill day, and hence it was the private business only for a following private bill day.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

yesterday was private bill day, and hence it was the private business only for a following private bill day.

The SPEAKER sustained the point of order.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office appropriation bill, Mr. Spansogn, of Ill., in the chair.

Mr. Holmax continued his speech, which was interrupted on Thursday last, discussing principally the question of transportation, and advocating the payment to railroads per lineal foot of space. He read a letter from the Postmaster General, in support of this manner of payment. Referring then to the general reductions proposed by the bill, he argued that all could be made and the service of the country would not suffer in the least, nor would any section be at a disadvantage. One of the greatest sources of reduction would be in the matter of the contracts, and the clause of the bill relating to that met the approval of Mr. Tyner, the Second Assistant Postmaster General. There was no prospect of cutting down the service, as had been charged by this bill.

With regard to the matter of speed, he contended that it would not be decreased by reason of this bill. The railroad companies did not approve of the bill because it did not give them amonth money as they thought they should have. They were willing to be paid for space and speed, but wanted more money than the committee was willing to allow.

At the conclusion of Mr. Holman's remarks,

willing to allow.

At the conclusion of Mr. Holman's remarks, the committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections.

Mr. WALDRON moved to amend by making

from the Postmaster General to the effect that the amount recommended by the committee was too little.

The amendment was rejected.

The compensation to postmasters was increased \$300,000, making the amount \$4,800,000.

When the paragraph was reached providing "that hereafter the free delivery system shall not be established in cities of less than \$4,000 inhabitants, and may be continued only in cities of not less than \$4,000 where now establised by law,"

Mr. MUTCHLER, of Pa., made the point of order that it was new legislation, and did not, upon its face, tend to retrenchment. He submitted that if retrenchment did not appear upon the face of the clauses it was not germane.

Mr. BANKS, of Mass., sustained the point of order, and argued that there could be no reduction by the recommendation of the committee, as if the letter-carriers were abolished, there would necessarily be an additional expense for increased accommodations in the post offices than \$4,000 inhabitants. There would be more clerks to be employed to distribute the mails at the offices, and hence an increased expense. In deciding the question the House must take the clause upon its face, and must not look to argument and speculation. This bill proposes a change of the law of the land, and to make it germane it must show a clear and explicit reduction of expenditures.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., was not aware how the committee could determine what would be a reduction, except by an examination of past facts. Now the fact stands that for the year 1875 the cost of the letter carrier system was greatly in excess of the recipits. The committee proposes to prevent a recurrence of that state of things.

Mr. BANKS said that did not determine what the future probable expense would be.

After turther discussion,

The thirty-sixth anniversary of the organiza-tion of the Zion Wesley Sunday school was cole

T. H. C. A. Anniversary.

Everybody will doubless attend the interesting meeting this evening at Lincoin Hall. The Rev. Theodere L. Cuyler, D. D., of Brooklyn, one of the mest eloquent pastors in the "city of churches" will speak, and addresses will be delivered by Dr. E. M. Gallandet and Rev. George A. Hall. Ge early if you want a seat, and by your presence assist a worthy cause.

OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY.

FALSE RUMORS SENT ABROAD OFFICIAL STATEMENTS CONTRADICTING THEM

> Different View of the Corn Business GEN. HAZEN'S CONNECTION WITH IT

The following letters knock down two or three falschoods which have lately received some cur-rency because they appeared in the testimony of that man of remarkable imagination, Genera

Britision of the Missouri, Chicago, Illi...
General: The New York Tribuse of to-day contains the following article:
"General Hazen, recently returned from his visit to Mexico, is to spend a little time still at the East, and then is to return again to his old command, in Dakota. It is not supposed, however, that he can be kept there much longer. He was exiled for four years because of his indiscretion in exposing the post-tradership business in 1872, and now that the War Department haspassed into the hands of a man who does not regard that as a crime, there is a chance that he may be given a rest. The General is one of the handsomest, as he is one of the most galiant and accomplished officers of the army. Himself a fervid Republican, he is the son-in-law of the Democratic Warwick of the West, Washington McLean."

Similar statements have been made elsewhere. I respectfully request that you will inform me of the reasons which induced the designation of the Sixth infantry (General Hazen's regiment) for transfer from the department of the Missouri to the department of Dakota.

Yours, very respectfully,

WM. W. BELENAP.

ALSE RUNORS AND PALSE EVIDENCE CORRECTED. HEADQRS. MILITARY DIV. OF MISSOURI, 2 CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, May 2, 1873.

Gen. W. W. B. Iknap, Washington, D. C .: ist received.

I made out a full statement of the orders and I made out a full statement of the orders and directions given for the transfer of the Sixth infantry, Col. Hazen's regiment, from the Department of the Missouri to the Department of Dakota, and forwarded it to the Adjutant General of the army on the 2th ultimo, for the information of the General of the army, and for such other purposes as seemed to him best, to correct the false rumors and false evidence which I have seen unblished. seen published.

I have yet to learn that you had anything to do with ordering that regiment, and I have been reluctant to believe that Col. Hazen would have started or countenanced such false rumors as to the motives for the movement.

Yours truly, P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

Yours truly,
P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General.

THE CORN TRANSACTION.

ADJUTANT'S GENERAL'S OFFICE,
W. W. Beikney, Weshington, D. C.:
General: In accordance with instructions of
the Secretary of War, to whom your communication of the 29th ultimo was submitted, I have respectfully to transmit herewith copies of papers
recently received from the Department of Dakota relative to the corn transaction at Fort
Abraham Lincoin, referred to in Col. Custer's testimony before the Committee on Expenditures of
the War Department, and also copy of correspondence transmitted at the same time relative to the
assignment of the Sixth Infantry to the Department of Dakota, except such portion thereof as
has been heretofore furnished you.

Under the Secretary's instructions, copies of
all these papers will also be furnished the Committee on Expenditures of the War Department.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General.

spectfully, your obedient servant, E. D. Townsend, Adjutant General. GENERAL SHERIDAN'S LETTER. HEADQUARTERS MILITARY

Chicago, April 27, 1876.

Brigodier General E. D. Tamound, Adjustate General, U. S. A.

Sin: For the information of the General of the army, and for any other purpose which may seem best to him. I respectfully forward the circumstances and investigation connected with the corn transaction at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota, concerning which Lieutenant Colonel George A.

Custer, 7th cavalry, gave some testimony a short time ago before the Committee of Congress on Expenditures of the War Department.

It is shown by these papers that the corn was received at Fort Lincoln on the orders of Brigadier General Terry, commanding the Department of Dakota, after a thorough investigation of the Whole transaction.

I also forward herewith the orders and correspondence connected with the assignment of the

whole transaction.
I also forward berewith the orders and correspondence connected with the assignment of the 6th infantry, of which General William B. Hazen is the colonel, to the Department of Dakota, reference to which is made in the same testimony. On both these subjects Col. Custer was in error, and, as there is some reflection on army administration in this command, I trust only to set it right. These papers are not intended to do any harm to Col. Custer, but to correct the errors he seems to have committed in his testimony published to the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. H. Sherhdan, Lieutenant General.
[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, April 20, 1876.

Kespectfully referred to the honorable Secretary of War for such wase as he may deem proper.

W. P. Sherman, General. LETTER FROM GENERAL TERRY.

W. P. SHERMAN, General.

LETTER FIOM GENERAL TERRY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAROTA,
ST. PAUL, MINN... April 25, 1876.

Adjustant General Military Division of the Missons, Chicago:

Sie: Within a few days past I have seen the full report of the testimony given by Brevet Major General Custer to the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Expenditures of the War Department in reference to certain corn delivered by the contractor at Fort Abraham Lincoln in August 1sat. General Custer states in his testimony that his report to me was forwarded through the proper channels to the War Department, and that the order to receive the corn originated from that Department. General Custer has, in this respect, misapprehended the facts in the case. The matter was never brought to the attention of any authority superior to myself, for it was believed that to dispose of it was entirely within the province of a department commander, and if any error has been committed the responsibility for it rests entirely on me.

The transaction was fully inquired into here, and by evidence given under oath it was shown conclusively, I think, that no fraud has been committed or attempted. To make assurance doubly sure, however, before payment was made to the contractors they were required to give ample bonds to indemnify the Government in case fraud should be subsequently discovered. After seeing General Custer's testimony, I immediately directed copies of all the papers relating to the case to be prepared. I now forward them. They give a complete history of the transaction, and to them I invite attention.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

Brigadier General Custer's testimony, I immediately directed copies of all the papers relating to the case to be prepared. I now forward them. They give a complete history of the transaction, and to them I invite attention.

I am, sir, very respectfully your obedient servant,

Brigadier General Custer concerning that transaction which improperly involved General Belking or a

the corn transaction.

SOMETHING AS TO THE BANISHMENT.

The story told by General Custer in his testimony as to the "banishment" of General Hazen to Fort Buford, Dakota, by Secretary Belknap meets with ample denial, as the following will show: meets with ample denial, as the following will show:

On March 25, 1572, General Sheridan wrote to the War Department:

"The duties which the military will be required to perform in the Department of Dakota on account of the progress of the Northern Pacific railroad and the spread of the frontier will, in my opinion, make it necessary to give to General Hancock a few more troops.

"On the presumption that there will be peace in the Department of the Missouri, I think I might venture to transfer one regiment of isfantry from that department." department."

On April 1, 1872, the Secretary of War, through the adjutant general, declined to comply with the

equest. On April 7, 1872, General Sheridan repeated his request.
On April II, 1872, upon a report of the Quarter-master General concerning the appropriation for transportation, Secretary Belknap authorized the transfer of a regiment—not designating the one to be selected. TELEGRAM PROM GENERAL SHERIDAN TOGENERAL

Railroad. Hope you can spare it without inconvenience.
P. H. Sheridan, Lieutenant General.
By telegram dated April 2, 1872. General Pope informs General Sheridan that he can spare a regiment, and that the record of regiments would make it the 6th (General Hazens) or lith.
By Special Order No. 31, Gen. Sheridan on April 18, 1872, orders the 6th infantry to be transferred.
By General Order No. 7, General Pope, on April 22, directs the movement to be made.
By Special Order No. 77, St. Paul, May 1, 1872, General Hancock, commanding the department of Dakota, directed the regimental headquarters and six companies of the Sixth infantary to take post at Fort Buford.
Prior thereto, General Sheridan, on April 19, 1872, wrote to Secretary Belknip, as follows:
SHERIDAN TO BELKNAP.

mains to be seen whether Clymer's committee, which prompted by General Custer, gave these false statements to the country, will publish the refutation of them which Secretary Taft has forwarded to the committee, and whether the New York Tribuna and other papers which have been deceived into publishing the false stories of General. Haznes imagined banishment into exile, will manfully retract a statement which has no foundation whatever.

Services in the Different Churches.

Owen. The morning service was one of special success. Rev. James Y. Bates, presiding elder of the Newburg district New York, conference, and delegate to the general conference, filled the pulpit, and preached a most brilliant discours being one of great spiritual benefit. After the sermon an invitation was extended for application for membership, which resulted in twenty-two persons being admitted into membership and five on probation. The sacramental service was then ad-ministered, and was received by a large number of communicats. of communicats.

During the present month the pulpit will be filled by members of the general conference. Rev. Mr. Hallday, D. D., of Indianopolis, is announced to occupy the pulpit next Sabbath.

The evening service was well attended by a fine and respectful audience to listen to the Rev. Mr.

NORTH CARCLINA (M. P.) MISSION.

The spiritual interest at this charge is steadily on the increase, being shown at all the services, which are conducted by Mr. J. E. Wolfe in an evangelist manner, and is productive of very good results. Yesterday services were conducted throughout the day. In the evening a children's meeting was held, Mr. Wolfe addressing the children in a few remarks, using as his subject Christ, and basing his remarks upon Lake vilind. He went to some length upon the conversion of children, shewing evidence of their conversion. After the meeting an inquiry service was held, with favorable results.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings children's meetings will be held, commencing at 5 o'clock.

WAUGH M. R. CHURCH.

In accordance with previous announcement, the pulpit at this church was filled by A. F. Chaplain, D. D., of the M. E. church of Hestonville, Philadelphia. After the opening exercises, Mr. Chaplain read a selection of Scriptures from Romans, viii, and then preached from the text, Romans, viii? He delivered a very impressive and interesting discourse upon the stronger of the two principles, sin or Christianity, and drew a very striking contrast of the superiority of the latter. The Sacrament was administered after the sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. A. Deale, assisted by the Revs. Merrick and Hawley, and was received by a good number of participants.

Death of Mr. Joseph McFarland.

It is with profund regret that we have to chronicle the untimely demise of Mr. Joseph McFarland, which occurred at his residence in this city land, which occurred at his restoucted in the easy on last Saturday morning. He had long been a sufferer from general debility, superinduced by exposure and hardwork incident to his profession as a journalist, and, although possessed of an in-domitable will, the successive attacks of hemorrhage, from which he suffered a few months since, bastened his end much sooner than was apprehended. He was in the thirty-sixth year of his age, and very early in life commenced his career on the Philadelphis Inquirer, removing to this effy about about ten years since to fill a place on the editorial staff of the

DAILY MORNING CHRONICLE,

then owned by Col. Forney. He continued on that paper until the same was sold, after which he became a resident correspondent of several leading newspapers of the country, among which may be mentioned the Philadelphia Press, Philadelphia Eneming Telegraph and Hoston Globe. He was the correspondent of the latter paper at the time of his decease.

Mr. McFarland was a graceful and prolific writer, of quick perception, and possessed to a large degree the faculty of gathering newsthrough the large acquaintance which he had amongst the leading men at the capital. His forte was not confined to any particular class of newspaper work, for he was as much at home editorially as he was with the reportorial pen. He was warm and constant in his friendship, possessed a genial nature, and enjoyed to a large degree the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. He was a kind husband and parent, and his greatest ambition was to make "home" the recipient of all the fruits of his labors. Forney's Sunday Chronicle thus alludes to the happy qualities of the deceased journalist:

"We knew him well, better perhaps than any of his outerlass are with

his outside as coater, and in our intercourse with him we generally found him fully up to the standard of men as the world makes them, ready to reciprocate the obligations of life and to deal fairly with all its requirements. He will be missed by his associates, and by none more so than his family, for whom we feel the deepest sympathy in this said dispensation for the loss of one so early taken from them, and to whom they naturally looked as their hope and support for many years to come. The same wise Providence, however, that now so sorely afflicts them will, in His own good time, give them strength to understand the wiedom of the sorrow that now hangs over their young household."

Music at the President's Grounds. Last Saturday afternoon the open-air concerts for the present season were inaugurated at the President's grounds, and the attendance was much larger than was anticipated when the taken into consideration. The grounds had put on their coat of green, and were in excellent condition, while the weather was all that could be desired and favorable for the occasion. Probably the suddenness of the heat made many feel oppressively warm, but beyond this there was nothing to detract from the pleasures of the afternoon. The band was forty-four pieces strong, and rendered the programme with their usual excellence. As the summer comes on these evening promenade concerts will be extensively patronized, and it will neither be an uncommon nor carlous sight to see the lawn south of the Executive Mansion througed with gentiemen and ladies, enjoying a pleasant stroll and entertained at the same time with choice and fine music. taken into consideration. The grounds had put

Overpaid Contractors to be Sued. Governor Dennison returned to the city last

sioner.

The District Commissioners have addressed a communication to Assistant District Attorney

The regular monthly meeting of the New York State Republican Association was held Saturday evening at Gonzaga hall. Hon. R. H. Duell pre-sided. The usual monthly reports of officers were submitted, showing a very prosperous condition of affairs in the association. The campaign com-mittee made an exhaustive report, indicating that the committee was actively engaged in the work of the campaign. The sociable committee re-ported upon the sociables of the past season, and

Literary and Musical Entertainment.

The entertainment given at the Eastern Presby, terian church, Eighth street northeast, on Friday evening last, was a complete success, and was listened to by a very large and intelligent audience. The lecture by Professor J. B. G. Haxter was very instructing. The musical part of the programme was rendered by Miss Bettie Goodrich, who has lost none of her sweetness of voice, Miss S. A. Lathim, Miss Lulie McGill, Miss Mattie Davis, Mr. G. H. Lillibridge, Mr. J. S. Powell, and the choir of the church, all of whom acquitted themselves with great credit. The recitations of

Saturday afternoon the body of a dead male solored infant was found in a sewer-trap, corner

of Third and P streets northwest, and taken to
the Second precinct station by Officer Clarke.
The coroner held no inquest, deciding that death
was caused by neglect at birth.

About 0 o'clock on Saturday night a colored
woman, named Margaret Jeddy, alias Beverly,
left her infant, five months old, near the mouth
of the Eighth street sewer, in the county. The
woman was detected by a man in the neighborhood, and arrested by Officer Pfaff, who also took
charge of the infant. The woman said, when arrested, that she intended to get rid of the infant.
The babe has been placed in competent hands.

The Baltimore and Ohio road affords the low rate of \$5 for the round trip to Philadelphia, and

First excursion train leaves at a p. m. Tuesday, running through at express speed.

Second excursion train leaves Wednesday morning at 5:15, running through to the Centennial grounds without change of cars, and in time for the inaugural ceremonles at 10:80 n. m.

If a low rate of fare will induce a large crowd, he Baltimore and Ohio will certainly have one

A MOHAMMEDAN MUSS.

GREEKS COME TO THE RESCUE

THE FRENCH AND GERMAN CONSULS KILLED

MEN-OF-WAR MOVING ON SOLONICIA

THE STORM KING REIGNING IN THE WEST

GREAT FIRE IN WILLIAMSPORT

TURKEY.

French and German Consuls Murdered. LONDON, May 7 .- A serious riot took place n Solonicia, European Turkey, on Saturday, between the Christians and Mahometans, The trouble arose from the fact that a Christian girl wished to become a Mahometan. She was forcibly taken from her Turkish friends by the Greeks. During the riot the French and Gercan consuls were assassinated by the Mahometans. Further [disturbances; are apprehended. At last accounts the authorities had taken no

rests had been made. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 7.—It is stated here that the body of Christians who attempted to take the would-be convert from the Turkish quarter of Salonicia acted at the instigation of the American consul. Fighting between the Christians and

Turks ensued. The French and German consuls went to the losque, and were killed by the exasperated Ma-ometan populace, notwithstanding the efforts of he Governor to protect them. A frigate left Constantinople to-day for Salonicia, with Echrif Pasha, who has just been appointed Governor of salonicia, a Turkish commission. The second dragoman of the French embassy and the Ger-man consul at Constantinople are also on board. Punishment of the guilty has been ordered, with a publicity befiting the gravity of the crime. A French man-of-war left Constantinople, immedi-ately on receipt of the news, to protect the lives and interests of French citizens and the honor of

A WASTERN HURBICANE.

Terrible Storm in the West. LEAVERWORTH, May 6.—At 3:25 o'clock this norping a dense black cloud was seen in the restern horizon, and a few moments after a sharp reeze came up from the east, which continued not over a minute, when there was a dead calm, and the rain, which had been falling before, ceased entirely. Then began to be heard in a distant roaring of the coming tornado, and in a mo-ment more the wind struck the city, and it seemed for a time as if everything above ground was doomed to destruction. Just as the hurricane struck the city came a blinding flash of lightning, followed by a crash of thunder, that made the earth tremble. This, with the terrific rearing of the wind, which cannot be likened to anything but itself, the creaking and greaning of the trembling buildings, the cresh of falling walls and timbers, made an exhibition of the fury of the elements, which those who witnessed it will never desire to see repeated. The wind cloud was funnel-shaped, with the small end down. It moved with an oscillating motion, from west to east, rebounding like a bombshell, and scattering rutn in its pathway wherever it struck the earth. The loss to the city and county cannot be less than \$10,000, and may reach a quarter of a mildoomed to destruction. Just as the hurricane

most uninterrupted and unprecedented rain fall here during the past two days, causing much here during the past two days, causing much here during the past two days, causing much damage and delays to railroads. None of the ten roads centering here sent out trains this morning on time, and no trains arrived except on the Missouri Pacific. North Missouri, and Fort Scott roads. The Hannibal and St. Joseph road is blocked near Cameron, and passenger trains are held at Liberty. There is a serious break in the Missouri Pacific, between here and Leavenworth, near Pomerov, and also in the Council Bluffs road near Parkville.

The Kansas Pacific is Interrupted by a washout on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad, near Desota. The entire railroad traffic at this place has been delayed and interrupted for the past twenty-four hours, and it will be several days before the usual order of things is restored. A serious land-side occurred on Bluff street, by which the railroad track was covered and aff communication between the Union depot and the railroad bridge was cut off, which necessitated the transfer of passengers by busses. The damage to private property and streets is already great. The rain ceased at a o'clock this afternoon, and it is now clear no serious damage to the wheat crop is reported. There has been no such storm in this region for fifteen years.

THE METHODIST CONFERENCE. Something Concerning Book Concerns. Baltimore, May 6.—Bishop Harris presided at the opening of the Conference this morning. A communication from the bishops was road, ex-pressive of picasure and gratification at the man-ner in which the fraternal messengers from the pal Church South. The paper was adopted and ordered published with the address of the Msh-ops. Rev. J. Lanahan presented a communicaion signed by certain members of the Methodist

ops. Rev. J. Lanahan presented a communeation signed by certain members of the Methodist
Church in this city, which was referred to the
committee on book concern without being read.
The paper treats of the management of several
book concerns.

The concluding portion of the paper presented
by Dr. Lanahan in the conference this morphing in
reference to the book concern having been sent to
the Associated Press, the following is furnished
to the press by the parties whose signatures are
attached: "The statement of the insolvency of
the Western Methodist Book Concern at Choinnati contained in the memorial presented to the
General Conference through Dr. Lanahan, and
given to the Associated Press, is utterly unirue.
Its assets are \$503,285,73 in excess of its liabilities.
Its net profits the past four years were \$50,88.03,
and the concern is unembarrassed. Its business
has been constantly supervised, and its assets and
accounts carefully examined and estimated by the
committee of three business laymen appointed by
the last General Conference, viz., Amos Shinkle,
James A. Kilbreth and R. A. W. Bruehell, whose
separate report fully corroborates the report of
the book agents. Signed by Hitchook and
Walden, agents; Amos Shinkle, Robert F. Queal,
Charles W. Rowland."

PRIZE STORIES.

Who Received the Bonanzas. BALTIMORE, May 7.—In December last the pro-prietors of the Baltimore Weekly Sun affered. 81,200, in graded prizes, for as stories. In re-sponse two hundred and six stories were received, and the committee to decide on the merits of each havemade the following awards: First prize, \$500, to Mrs. Marian Stockton, of New York, for "The to Mrs. Marian Stockton, of New York, for "The Great Wheel;" second prize, \$275, to Miss S. W. Hubard, of Buckingham county, Va., for "Two Sides of a Question;" third prize, \$200, to Miss Julia Magruder, of Winchester, Va., for "A Regularty Nice Gri;" fourth prize, \$100, to Miss Fannie M. Kyle, of Albemarle county, Va., for "The Lost Will, a Tale of Amberst;" fifth prize, \$75, to Mrs. Skipwith H. Coale, of Harford county, Md., for "A Freak of Fortunee;" sixth prize, \$50, to Issac E. Pearson, of Westminster, Mil., for "Dane Leroy's Revenge." The names of the writers were withheld from the committee until after their decision.

Great Fire in Williamsport.

ELMIRA, N. Y., May 7.—A special to the Advertiser, from Williamsport, says a fire broke out there last night about 8 o'clock, in the lumber yard of Barrow & Company. Cost oil was used to start it, having been spread profusely in that part of the yard. It burned until one o'clock this morning, after destroying all the piles on about twenty acres of ground, and comprising at least legistren millions of feet of manufactured number. Hebard & Smith, loss 366,000, insurance \$30,000. Beaver Mills Lumber Company, loss \$60,000, insurance \$30,000. The Cattaurissa Raifroad Company, loss about \$10,000 in raifway tracks.

A banquet was given Friday night on board the A banquet was given Friday night on board the steamer Amerique, in Havre, France, in besor of the French, Belgian and Russian jurymen for the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, who are passengers on that vessel. M. Du Sommenard, the French general commissioner, in a speech, drank to a happy voyage, concluded with an invitation for all nations to meet at the Paris Exposition in 1878. Several other speeches were made. The Amerique salied yesterday for New York. The Council General of Tours have voted \$501 to send a delegation of workmen to Philadelphia.

The last general meeting of the Women's Cerennial Union was held Saturday afternoon. Th